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—Newspaperman, New York, Feb. 18, 1896.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

TUMULT AT THE RAINE'S CAUCUS.

The Party Whip Had to Be Cracked Over Many Rebellious Heads.

For Four Long Hours There Was Rearing and Kicking Over the Traces.

At Length the Leaders Had to Give in as Taking Action That Would Be Binding on Any One.

PLATT'S AID HAS BEEN INVOKED.

The Names of the Obstreperous Ones Have Been Sent to Him and They Will Hear from Him To-Day.

Albany, Feb. 26.—The party whip was cracked to-day over the heads of thirty-five Republican Senators in caucus for the purpose of getting them to pledge themselves in favor of the Raines bill. There was rearing, plunging and kicking over the traces for four long hours, and at the end of that time the caucus was adjourned until to-morrow night.

Half of the Republican Senators are distinctly opposed to the Raines bill, but the machine leaders are trying to keep them in line, with the result that at least four of the Senators have declared themselves as diametrically opposed now and for all time to this political excise measure. These plucky legislators are Julius L. Wieman, of Brooklyn; Frank D. Pavey, of New York; George A. Davis, of Erie, and Simon Selbert, of Buffalo. Inasmuch as Senator Coggeshall was not invited into the caucus he also is against the bill.

The opposition in the Senate to-night consists of the fourteen Democratic Senators and Messrs. Coggeshall, Davis, Pavey, Wieman and Selbert. Five more votes on the side of the anti would kill the bill. It is questionable, however, whether these five can be obtained, and the Republican machine leaders are bending every energy to prevent a further desertion.

In conjunction with the exciting caucus to-day, which the Republicans have decided to call a conference, there comes the rumor that there is in the city a fund of \$200,000 subscribed by the enemies of the bill for the purpose of securing its defeat. Certain it is some brewers' agents were in the city to-day and saw many legislators.

SENATE TO BE MODIFIED.
It is not probable that the efforts to kill the bill as a measure will be successful, but it is likely that the bill will be modified in several important particulars. As it stands, it is a "hard liquor" bill. It does not make a distinction between the saloon-keeper who sells whiskey and brandy and the saloonkeeper who sells beer and light wines. One of the changes, which will probably be made, will provide for a class under which the holder can sell beer and light wines, under a license to cost one-half as much as the "hard liquor" license is to cost. This is an important concession, particularly to the saloonkeepers on the East Side, and among the German residents in New York City, whose trade is chiefly confined to the sale of beer and Rhine wine.

Another change almost certain to occur is that of giving the State one-third of the revenue collected and the locality where it is collected two-thirds. The money will be divided either in that way or by giving the State 40 per cent. of the revenue and the locality 60 per cent.

The Senate caucus which was held in the Senate Finance Committee room to-day was one of the longest and most interesting ever seen in Albany. Republican Senators who are fearful of offending Mr. Platt because they know how he can blight their legislative careers felt constrained to speak and denounce the bill in some of its features. The caucus committee of which Senator Ellsworth is chairman circulated a call during the session of the Senate.

Written notices were sent to the seven Senators whose names were printed in the Journal this morning as opposed to the bill. It had been expected all along that Senator Coggeshall would be invited, because it was known that the Republicans could ill afford to spare any votes.

SARCASTIC MR. COGGESHALL.
There is no doubt that Senator Coggeshall would have been invited to attend had Senator Ellsworth had his way. The recognition of Coggeshall in this manner, however, would have meant a political disadvantage to State Committee-man Charles W. Hackett, of Oneida County, and Mr. Hackett, it is understood, labored with Mr. Platt assiduously all day yesterday to the easy box seat won to Mr. Ellsworth to exclude Mr. Coggeshall.

The result was extreme sarcasm on Mr. Coggeshall's part as he discussed the "auto-conference." He denounced the bill interview to-day, saying it was clearly against the interest of cities, and described happily as "a scheme to take money out of the cities and to chuck it into the pockets of the State."

It was Mr. Ellsworth's intention to have day's meeting a caucus, but twelve of the seventeen men who were opposed to the bill made a compact before the meeting that if it was a caucus they would all walk out. The Senators filed into the Finance Committee room at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Senator Malby, of Lawrence County, who comes from a district where they sell whiskey at every day of every day, and who is opposed to a retail excise law in cities, was elected chairman, and Senator Stewart, of Ithaca, elected secretary.

Senator George A. Davis, as soon as the sitting was called to order, arose and said: "I am going to say, 'No.'"

There was a silence for a few moments, and a voice finally replied: "No."

"I was going to say," continued Mr. Davis, "that if this is a caucus I am going to walk out."

The eleven men who supported Mr. Davis



Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

The well-known New York society woman addressed the Senate Committee on Cities at Albany Tuesday, speaking in favor of the pending bill which provides for reform in public schools. Mrs. Van Rensselaer is greatly interested in schools. She declared to the committee that New York City schools were not efficient, and for that reason only poor people sent their children to them. "Novadays," she added, "any one who can afford to send his children to a private school would not think of sending them to a public school." Several members of the committee claimed that Mrs. Van Rensselaer's statements were reflections on poor people.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer was greatly annoyed at the wrong construction which was placed on her statement. She said last night: "I have not been misquoted in the matter, but I object to inferences that have been drawn from what I said."

In this attitude looked stony, and Messrs. Ellsworth and Raines were uneasy. Mr. Davis followed up his advantage and said: "Whatever you want to call it, I am not going to be bound by the vote of this meeting."

A voice then inquired: "Has anybody a copy of the Raines bill?"

At least thirty copies of the Raines bill were produced by as many Senators, and the bill was read again by section. Senator Wray, of Brooklyn, grew angry when the end of the bill was reached and called on Chairman Malby to state explicitly what the meeting was called for and whether it was a caucus or a conference.

Senator Ellsworth said that he was just on the point of explaining that the meeting was a caucus for the consideration of the Raines bill.

"It is a caucus, and I use that word advisedly," said Senator Ellsworth, "and not a conference. Action will be binding upon members participating."

Mr. Wray consulted briefly with Senators Brackett, White, Brush, Lamp, Harrison, Charles Davis, George A. Davis, Pavey, Ford, Wieman and Selbert, and no sooner had Mr. Ellsworth taken his seat than Mr. Wray arose and protested against any "railroading." He said that Senators should not be bound by what occurred at this meeting and that if the majority insisted upon rushing the bill through he, Mr. Wray, would have to walk out.

"I am a Republican, and a good Republican," shouted Mr. Wray, "and I have never left a Republican caucus in my life, but I can assure you, gentlemen, that if you attempt to carry out the scheme as you now contemplate I will leave this room."

This is a matter of great importance to hundreds of thousands of people in this State. It is a matter of vital importance to many of my constituents. I have to answer to the voters of my district, and I will not fly in the face of their wishes in this matter."

CAUCUS IDEA ABANDONED.

Mr. Wray grew very warm and talked so loud that his voice could be heard in the hall. There was informal talking for five or ten minutes. Senator Ellsworth spoke and receded from his original position. He declared that if Senators desired to call it a conference and that it should not be binding, he was willing; that he had mere-

ly suggested a caucus because he thought time to take prompt action in the matter had arrived. Senator Raines spoke in a pacifying strain. He was followed by Senator Brackett, of Saratoga, who proved as good a protester as Mr. Wray.

"How does this bill affect those little hotels in Saratoga County?" queried Mr. Brackett. "The license fee exacted is too much. I cannot be in favor of it."

"What would you suggest?" asked Mr. Raines.

"I would suggest that the fee be made \$150 or \$200 a year."

"Do you desire to put in an amendment to that effect?" asked Mr. Raines.

"No, not until I read the law," replied Brackett. "It may be that I will want to amend it down to \$25 a year."

Matters were looking very squally. Senator Ford added to the excitement by making a vigorous speech against the bill. He was followed by the mild-mannered Senator Horace White, of Syracuse, who said that Syracuse was opposed to the bill, and for that reason he was, too. He hoped that some amendments would be made.

RAINE'S SCORES A POINT.

Mr. White was no match for the old-timers, however. Mr. Raines sneered at him, and asked if he would stand by the bill if it was made a party measure. Mr. White lost his head and said he would. Senator Raines looked triumphant and Mr. White's friends groaned inwardly.

Senator Parsons, of Rochester, who never talks on the floor of the Senate, talked freely at this meeting. He said he thought that the Raines bill was a bad bill through and through. His constituents, he said, were opposed to it. Senator Parsons wanted it understood that he for one would not be bound by the meeting, and sat down amid applause.

Senator Raines tried an old parliamentary trick, that of bringing up a new matter to distract the attention from the matter under discussion. He moved to take up the bill for consideration. Senator Brackett executed a masterly move by proposing to amend Senator Raines's motion by providing an order of business. Mr. Brackett's amendment was in three sections, as follows:

(Continued on Second Page.)

TORTURED A LAD WITH MATCHES.

Impish Boys Bound Their Victim and Applied Fire to His Fingers.

Refused to Give Up His Money, Then the Assaultants Were Scared Away.

They Captured Him a Second Time and Attempted to Inflict Further Indignities.

YOUNG HIGHWAYMEN ARRESTED.

Two Were Fined Lightly and All Warned That the Next Offense Would Merit Stern Punishment—Other Crimes Committed.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 26.—A gang of tough young boys live in the little village of Westville, about three miles north of this city. Scarcely a month goes by without some depredation of an outrageous nature being committed by them.

A few nights ago a little fellow named David Lewis, fourteen years old, a slightly built lad for his age, was walking along the street on his way to a store. Suddenly several boys sprang upon him and threw him down. David screamed for help, but his assailants hustled him under a shed near by and bound him fast with a strap. Then they demanded what money he possessed. He told them he had only 32 cents, which had been given him by the lady with whom he lives, to make purchases with. The young highwaymen said this made no difference to them. It was money they wanted, and if their victim refused to give it up they would torture him until he did so.

Finding him still obdurate, the boys, with a headish ingenuity, tied the victim's hands tightly together and began to torture him by holding lighted matches under his hands.

"Will you give up the money, now?" was asked after the fiery torture had been applied.

"No, I won't," he answered bravely. Another match was lighted and as its hot flame touched his tender flesh the boy gave a wild cry for help. A man heard the cry and started to investigate. Seeing his approach the torturers fled and the boy was released.

This happened on Saturday night. Monday night the little fellow was again captured. This time his assailants tried to strip him and subject him to further torture. They had begun removing his clothes when his cries for help brought a party of men to the rescue.

To-day, Harry Hazard, sixteen years old; Clifford Ketchum, sixteen, and Charles Willard, seventeen, were arrested and taken before the City Court on a charge of breach of the peace. The Lewis boy told his story of the indignities that had been heaped upon him by the prisoners, and it was corroborated by some of the men who had rescued him. The accused did not deny his statements. Judge Dow fined Ketchum and Willard \$5 each, and the other boy was tried on reform school complaints and allowed to go on probation, with the understanding that if any further complaint is heard he will be severely punished. Judge Dow, in sentencing the boys, told them they might consider themselves lucky in getting off so lightly, for had they been men they would have punished them for highway robbery.

The victim of this cruelty is a ward of the St. Francis Orphan Asylum, and resides with Mrs. Virgil Scripps, of Westville, who has taken a great fancy to the little fellow, and has adopted him.

ALERT TO GO TO CORINTO.

She Is on Her Way to Acapulco and Will There Receive Orders to Proceed to the Nicaraguan Port.

Washington, Feb. 26.—At the request of Mr. Baker, United States Minister at Managua, Nicaragua, Secretary Herbert has decided to send the United States ship Alert to Corinto for the protection of American interests.

The Alert left San Jose, Guatemala, for Acapulco, Mexico, yesterday, and cannot be communicated with until she arrives at the latter port, probably on Friday next.

At Acapulco her commander will find a telegram from Secretary Herbert directing him to proceed to Corinto without delay.

WHO IS THIS PRISONER?

Said to Have Been Once a Member of the Union League Club.

He Was Taken to Serve a Three Year Sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary Yesterday.

Worth \$200,000 Two Years Ago, Now Locked Up for Forging a Check for \$25.

HON. J. P. SEWARD PLEADS FOR HIM.

His Brother Said to Occupy an Important Position in New York's Municipal Government—Must Wear Stripes.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 26.—A man who is claimed to have been at one time, and that not many years ago, a wealthy resident of New York city, is now wearing the stripes at the Ohio Penitentiary. He is treated just like all the 2,211 other prisoners in the institution, and for the time being he is a member of one of the idle house gangs. It will probably be a long time before he is given any employment, as the prison is overcrowded. The mysterious prisoner was received at the penitentiary under the name of David Campbell, and his real identity has been guarded so closely by himself and his attorneys that all efforts to secure his real name have failed.

Campbell was received at the penitentiary yesterday in company with a number of other prisoners from Mansfield, Richland County. He is sentenced to serve three years for forgery. He was accompanied to the prison by Hon. James P. Seward, who was the Democratic Presi-

WILL STAND BY THE MINNEAPOLIS PLATFORM.

—Senator Carter

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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

To the Editor of The Journal:

We Republicans of the silver States will stand by the Minneapolis platform as understood in our part of the country, and will never desert the ship. If the leaders of our party elect to adopt the gold theories of Mr. Cleveland and walk away from us, we will gaze after them in sorrow.

THOS. H. CARTER,

Senator from Montana and Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

dential Elector chosen from this State in 1892, and who was subsequently chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Seward was Campbell's attorney and came here to intercede with the prison authorities in behalf of Campbell. The Warden, however, refused to show any favors to the prisoner, and accordingly Campbell donned the stripes with the rest.

Anthony Seward refused at first to talk about his client, but he finally stated some general facts, that indicate Campbell has had rather a remarkable career. (Two years ago, the story goes, Campbell was worth \$200,000, a prominent member of the Union League Club, of New York, and a leading politician of that State.)

He has a brother who is said to be one of the millionaires of New York, and is now holding an official position under the municipal government of the metropolis. In his position as a political leader, it is said, Campbell was frequently required through courtesy and to maintain his social standing to become security for various personal friends. He finally attached his name to accommodation paper for a firm which was after went to the wall, and he was left to make good obligations amounting to \$142,000.

With the worry over the affair he was taken sick and it is said he has never fully recovered from the effects of his illness. The relatives of Campbell decided to have him placed in a hospital and when he heard of it he suddenly left New York, leaving his wife and children to be taken care of by friends. He went from place to place and finally drifted into Mansfield, Ohio. There he ingratiated himself into the favor of several business men and forged a check for \$25, which one of them cashed.

When he was arrested he wrote to his wife in New York and she appealed to his brother, who employed Mr. Seward, to befriend him. It was said letters were written to the trial judge by a number of prominent New York citizens, vouching for Campbell's past good record, but the best his attorney could do was to get his client off with a three-years' sentence.

Campbell appears to be a scholarly and cultured man, but is indifferent to his fate. The only assurance Mr. Seward received from the penitentiary officials was that in event of the first vacancy Campbell would be given a position as book-keeper in the State shop, a position always filled by a prisoner.

CHAUCER COMES HIGH.

Record Price Paid for a First Edition of the "Canterbury Tales" of the Father of English Poetry.

By Julian Ralph

London, Feb. 26.—A damaged copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," printed by Caxton, in 1478, and a first edition, fetched \$5,100 at Sotheby's auction room to-day.

Some of the leaves are missing, and two had the corners torn off.

This is the highest price known to have been paid for the work.

HER DUET WITH A THIEF.

Miss McQueen Played the Piano and the Burglar Whistled as He Burgled.

To the accompaniment of a dozen popular airs played on the piano by a pretty young woman a thief boldly entered a house in Harlem yesterday and carried off \$500 worth of valuables.

Miss Jennie Rosenhoff, who lives at No. 124 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, was looking out of the parlor window yesterday, when her attention was attracted to a fashionably dressed young man on the other side of the street. He mounted the stoop of a brownstone house almost opposite at No. 123, and drew a bunch of keys from his trousers pocket. After he had tried them all and failed to open the door, he descended the stoop and crossed over. Miss Rosenhoff thrust her head from the window and saw him enter the residence of Mrs. Emma French, at No. 120.

Mrs. French was busy in the kitchen down in the basement, and did not hear the young man come in. The only other occupant of the house at the time was Miss Anna McQueen. She has a room on the second floor and was playing the piano when she heard the door open and close. In a few seconds she heard some one whistling "Sweet Kathleen," and stopped what she had been playing and began to play the accompaniment to the song which was being whistled.

Soon the tune was switched to "I Won't Let You Play in My Yard," and again Miss McQueen played the accompaniment. She was certain that the whistling was being done by one of Mrs. French's three sons and thought it a joke. When this tune had been finished the stranger whistled "Old Black Joe," and when that had been terminated she heard him rummaging about on the floor above. "There's Only One Girl in This World" was next on the programme of the man and he whistled that tune, and Miss McQueen not only played it on the piano, but also tried her hand at whistling.

HE WON'T BE READ OUT OF THE PARTY.

Senator Carter, of Montana, Says He Is a Republican Still.

Ridicule for Men of His Party Who Sustained Cleveland's Policy.

Who Were the Traitors? He Asked and Provoked Some Remarks from Sherman.

WILL ST. LOUIS SEE A BOLT?

Statesmen Discuss the Condition of Republicanism Which the Outbreak of the Silver Advocates Has Made Apparent.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The question agitating the politicians at the Capitol to-day is, what move will the silver Senators make next, now that they have been informed by Sherman, Platt, Morrill and others that the Republican party can get along without them?

Another exciting debate was precipitated to-day when Senator Carter, of Montana, the chairman of the National Republican Committee, made a speech that was as impassioned as that delivered yesterday by Senator Teller.

The Senate opened under suppressed excitement. After an uninteresting running debate between Senators Allen, of Nebraska, and Baker, of Kansas, Senator Car-

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.

ter secured the floor and began his speech. The galleries were full to overflowing and long lines stood at the doors waiting their turn to be admitted. Mr. Carter spoke with much earnestness and paced back and forth behind his desk. He emphasized his remarks with emphatic gestures, and shook his index finger scornfully at "those self-appointed censors" who had undertaken to drive him and his associates out of the Republican party. Mr. Carter read his speech, but was so familiar with his manuscript that he addressed himself directly to the Senators.

The attendance on the floor was unusually large, and Senators who usually lunch between 1 and 2 o'clock deferred that call and many of them left the chamber as hungry as lesser lights who also had been too intent on the words of Mr. Carter.

Carter Has No Regrets.

Mr. Carter began by saying: "Late in the evening of the 13th inst., without previous understanding and without note of warning, the honorable chairman of the Finance Committee, whose high character and venerable personality I reverence, moved to proceed to the consideration of House bill 2740."

"As a substitute for this bill, the committee had reported a bill for the free coinage of silver. It was well known that differences of opinion existed on this side of the chamber, not only as to the propriety of adopting the substitute, but likewise involving the wisdom and expediency of passing the revenue bill, as it came from the House. These differences many Republican Senators believed should, if possible, be adjusted, so as to secure united and harmonious party action. I shared this hope. Less than two hours before the motion was made to take up the bill I had, in conformity with a suggestion made to me by a distinguished member of the Finance Committee, proceeded to bring about a conference looking to united action on some basis reasonably satisfactory."

By necessary implication, it was understood that adequate time would be allowed to confer. An informal preliminary conversation regarding methods of procedure was interrupted by the announcement of a roll call on the motion to take the bill up. On that motion I voted no. Could the hour of time be turned back to that hour, without effecting what has been said and done since then, I would still vote no. For that vote I have ample justification and no apology to present."

No Imputation of Bad Faith.

"In justice to the Senator who suggested a conference, and to the worthy chairman who made the motion pending the effort to bring it about, I repeat any possible imputation of bad faith. The motion was made in perfect good faith by the chairman, not in pursuance of an understanding, but in the absence of any agreement or understanding of which he had any knowl-



Lost Their Lives in the Brooklyn Fire.

Little Emily and Florence Hodgkins, looked in at the rooms of their parents in Prospect street, Brooklyn, were suffocated in a fire which began in their apartments at noon yesterday and which they are supposed to have started.